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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

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Maynard Owen Williams

NO STANDING IN LINE FOR THE PATRON OF THIS CIRCULATING BUTCHER SHOP

Mutton hangs low on this donkey, but high in the affections of pork-abstaining Turks. These carcasses nearly scrape the ground as they are hawked from door to door. There are few storage problems for the Turkish butcher as meat is usually eaten the day it is killed. However, the housewife of this small Anatolian town may have a problem of cleanliness to solve if she buys from this circulating meat market. Although Turkey's sanitation laws demand screening butcher shops against flies, there appear to be no other health laws to protect the meat from contamination. Dwellers in the small towns of Asiatic Turkey, remote from cities, are likely to retain many of their primitive ways. As a whole, Turkey has been practically made over to conform to Western standards of government, dress, and housing (Bulletin No. 2).

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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Soviet Sickle Cuts Swath Through Brandenburg and Pomerania

EAST Prussia and Silesia are being joined by Brandenburg and Pomerania in the growing list of once-mighty Prussian provinces in east Germany which Soviet drives toward Berlin have overrun. Large portions of both the latter regions have been unwilling hosts to the Russians for weeks.

Of all the many Prussian provinces, Brandenburg, the one surrounding Berlin, ranks high as a center of commerce and German militarism, but low in farm fertility and scenic charm. Pomerania, extending along the Baltic Sea both east and west of Stettin, is flat, pine-forested, and sparsely populated.

"Sandbox" Province Nurtures Armies More Readily than Crops

Situated on the wide German Plain, Brandenburg covers an area equal to half that of South Carolina. Most of it is barren, sandy lowland—a region known since Roman Empire times as Europe's "sandbox." There are occasional fertile patches, extensive woodlands, and a few rolling hills. Among the flat river courses—Oder, Elbe, Havel, and Spree—are hundreds of small lakes and swamps.

Brandenburg province is hot in summer, cold and raw in winter. Natural shelters against sweeping winds from the Baltic are scarce. Excepting Berlin (illustration, next page), with its prewar population of nearly 4,500,000, the province had no cities of more than 100,000 people, and was not thickly populated. Government administration was centered in Potsdam and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, as well as in Berlin. Other cities included Brandenburg, Cottbus, Guben, and Landsberg.

Brandenburg province was the cradle from which Prussia of the Hohenzollerns began its great century of expansion at the end of the Thirty Years War (1648) to become Germany's leading state. Its flatness and lack of fertility helped to make it a natural region for military training and the development of large estates of the nobility. It had no small share in giving the word Prussianism its military connotation.

In its 110-mile span between the Oder on the east and the Elbe on the west, Brandenburg is a spider's web of railways, highways, and watercourses centered at Berlin. Canals, easily built, connect navigable streams and lakes and join the Oder and Elbe at several points. The new multiple-lane superhighways, built to speed Nazi military expansion, branch out in four directions from the capital.

Despite limited natural fertility, Brandenburg province has been made productive by intensive farming and artificial enrichment of soil. Timber and sheep are produced in abundance. Large herds of cattle and swine normally supplied the dairy and meat needs of Berlin. Grains, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, and hops are important.

Pomerania One of Least Thickly Settled German Areas

Textile industries—weaving and dyeing of silk, wool, linen, and cotton—were found in all Brandenburg towns in pre-Nazi years, as were breweries and distilleries. Machine shops, glass and chemical works were among the peacetime industries easily turned to war production.

Pomerania, lying between Brandenburg and the Baltic Sea, was eastern Germany's vital Oder River trade outlet. Its capital, Stettin, ranked as the largest German Baltic port. In area, the province is slightly smaller than the combined

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Luis Marden

GOING OVER A MAP PROOF WITH A CARTOGRAPHIC FINE-TOOTH COMB

In the long succession of laborious, painstaking processes in map-making, one of the last steps before publication is making margin corrections on a map proof. Here James M. Darley, the Society's Chief Cartographer, and Newman Bumstead, Research Cartographer, have noted such minute corrections as "restore dot over i," "move town spot," "improve letters," and "connect river" (Bulletin No. 3).

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Turkey, Modernized Since First World War, Shifts to Allies

TURKEY'S declaration of war against Germany and Japan brings to the ranks of the United Nations an ally which was an enemy in the first World War.

Near neighbor to countries on three continents, Turkey has natural resources which the belligerents have desired since the start of the war. Turkish land bridges vital rail and highway routes from Europe to the Near and Middle East and Africa. Turkish water—the historic channel through the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles—joins the Black and Aegean seas and provides the only outlet to the Mediterranean for shipping from Romania, Bulgaria, and the Ukrainian, Russian, and Georgian S. S. Republics, and the Crimea.

Natural Resources Helped Turkey Keep Neutral

Chrome tops the list of Turkey's resources that have been sought for war. Valonia for leather tanning, silk for parachutes, wool, and copper rank high. Turkey has done business steadily with both sides. More exacting than most neutrals, the republic has required full delivery at Turkish ports of commodities ordered from belligerents before releasing goods in exchange.

In this delicate wartime trade Turkey has received as payment armaments, railroad equipment, motors, and oil. These materials have served to strengthen the country's defenses and have helped to maintain the difficult neutral stand it has held to for so long.

Regardless of its part as neutral, later non-belligerent, and now full-fledged member of the United Nations, Turkey may well be conspicuous in the history of the second World War for the feat of its ministers. They have resisted the wiles and parried the thrusts of the ablest United Nations and Axis statesmen, and maintained trade and neutrality through more than five years of war. In the history of the period between world wars, Turkey appears as the nation that made the most rapid and complete transformation in its way of life in modern times.

Many Americans still picture Turkey as the land of sultans, caliphs, the fez, and the veiled harem. Turkey renounced all these in 1923.

Republic Adopted Western Ways and Family Names

In October of that year Turkey became a republic. Mustafa Kemal Pasha was elected first president. In 1934, when such titles as Pasha and Effendi were abolished and the Turks took family names, Mustafa Kemal became known as Kemal Atatürk. Under his vigorous, benevolent despotism, lasting until his death in November, 1938, they set about to banish traces of old Ottoman Empire days. They contented themselves with Texas-size Asiatic Turkey and Vermont-size European Turkey, separated by the Sea of Marmara, and forbade all wishful thinking about a domain that had once included the Danube, the Nile, the Tigris, and the Euphrates. They revised their pattern of living to conform to Western standards. Modern ways came slowly to the remote areas (illustration, next page).

Change touched nearly everybody, everything. Constantinople lost its Roman name and became Istanbul (Stamboul, from the Greek "into the city"). Because of its frontier location, it lost the distinction of being the capital. The seat of government was moved inland to once-sleepy Ankara (Angora). That ancient town grew into a modern steel-and-concrete city with a population of 157,000.

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areas of Delaware and Maryland.

Pomerania is one of the flattest sections of Germany—a province of extensive forests and numerous lakes. Isolated hills, found in the region east of the Oder, seldom exceed 800 feet in elevation. Prewar Pomerania's population of 2,000,000 made it one of the least thickly populated of all Prussian provinces.

In general, the province has a sandy soil with the exception of the lands bordering its lakes and rivers. Here agriculture has been highly developed, with potatoes, sugar beets, flax, hemp, tobacco, rye, and wheat the principal crops. Lumber, wax, wool, and cattle are among the chief exports.

Stettin is connected with Berlin, 80 miles to the southwest, by the Oder River and a canal. Shipping from this Pomeranian port can hardly be compared in volume with that normally moving from Germany's North Sea ports. In peacetime, the tonnage from Stettin is one-ninth that of Hamburg.

The Oder connects Stettin with Breslau and with Upper Silesia's mines and industries. In addition to river and sea ports, Pomerania is linked with other European regions by the trunk railway leading east to Königsberg and west to Berlin, and by good highways which include a new superhighway to Berlin.

Like Brandenberg, Pomerania was colonized by military leaders. These families possessed large estates and formed the nucleus of today's Prussian Junkers.

Pomerania was first occupied by the Celts. They in turn were followed by various Germanic and Slavic tribes. Later the province was partitioned among the Swedes, Danes, Poles, and Prussians, becoming a part of Prussia near the end of the 18th century.

Note: Brandenburg and Pomerania are shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Germany and Its Approaches, a supplement to the July, 1944, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

Bulletin No. 1, March 19, 1945.

Günter Russ

SIDEWALK CAFÉS WERE POPULAR IN PREWAR BERLIN

Though usually thought of as a northern city, Berlin had many open air dining and drinking establishments such as this one on the Kurfürsten-Damm. This broad street, running from the Zoological Garden to the southwest, was a favorite promenade for Berliners showing off their new spring finery.

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Philippines Map Newest in Highly Praised N. G. S. Series

A CLEAR, compact, and detailed map of the Philippines is the latest in the National Geographic Society's series of charts covering the world. This timely map was released as a supplement to the March, 1945, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

The Philippines map is based on the polyconic projection, a style designed to reduce the distortions of the more familiar Mercator projection. An editorial in the *New York Times* recently praised the current series of National Geographic maps, saying "The Society seems to have solved satisfactorily the problem of presenting the features of a round earth on a flat surface."

Detailed Insets Show Areas of Heaviest Fighting

Printed in seven colors, the new map shows most of the Philippines' 7,083 islands and islets. Three thousand, seven hundred and eighty-seven places are named on the map, and railroads, highways, mountain heights, and swamplands are clearly noted. The scale is 47.35 miles to the inch.

Three insets, drawn to aid the reader, appear on the chart. One shows the islands' geographic relationship to China, Japan, New Guinea, and the Marianas in the vast Pacific theater of war. Another is a large-scale presentation of the Lingayen Gulf, scene of the Yanks' landing on Luzon Island on January 10.

The third inset is a detailed chart of the Manila Bay area with Bataan, Subic Bay, and Corregidor, leading points of interest to Americans in the Philippine push. The Lingayen Gulf and Manila Bay insets contain figures showing the depth of water in these areas.

In the preparation of the chart, the latest geographic findings of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Army Map Service were used by the Society's cartographers. Some of the data was moved from Manila to Corregidor under heavy Jap fire. Commander George D. Cowie, who directed the movement of the material, was killed by the enemy at his post in Manila on Christmas Eve, 1941. A submarine took the valuable cache of cartographic information from Corregidor to a United Nations base for shipment to the United States. It included charts made over a period of 40 years.

New York Times Calls Map Series "Important Task in Education"

Other recent maps issued include: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, first detailed modern map with English names of Soviet Russia; Southeast Asia and Pacific Islands; Germany and Its Approaches; and Japan and Adjacent Regions.

These and many other "maps of a changing world" (illustration, inside cover) provide the subject for the aforementioned *New York Times* editorial of January 15, 1945, which is herein quoted in its entirety:

"The President has described this war as 'different from all other wars of the past, not only in its methods, but in its geography.' When he discussed strategy in one of his broadcasts he asked his listeners to 'take out and spread before you the map of the whole earth.' Many of the listeners resorted to a map which had been prepared by the National Geographic Society, and on it 128 places mentioned by the President were marked.

"All told, the Society has prepared and circulated twenty-one big ten-color maps with nearly 100,000 place names—probably the most ambitious carto-

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The dominant Mohammedan religion was separated from the state. Education was made compulsory for youth. Women were allowed to lay aside their veils and to vote. Western dress (illustration, cover) was adopted by both sexes. The fez was outlawed as a symbol of the unenlightened past. Laws were revised. The Gregorian calendar, metric system, and a Latin alphabet were adopted.

This agricultural nation developed the industries needed to feed, clothe, and shelter its people. A sizable army was trained, military defenses built up, and the Dardanelles refortified. The leadership that prevailed for 15 years to the eve of World War II enabled the transformed, self-sustaining republic to steer a firm course of neutrality in the midst of the war's turmoil.

Turkey has fewer than 18 million people in an area larger than prewar Greater Germany—less than 50 per square mile compared to Germany's 300.

Note: Turkey is shown on the Society's Map of Europe and the Near East, issued as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1943.

For additional information, see "Alert Anatolia" (13 photographs), in the April, 1944, issue of the *Magazine;* "On the Turks' Russian Frontier," September, 1941; and "Turkey, Where Earthquakes Followed Timur's Trail" (15 photographs), March, 1940*. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for* $1.00.)

Bulletin No. 2, March 19, 1945.

Edward Stevenson Murray

A TURKISH TAILOR "CURES" ANCIENT CLOTHES WITH A MODERN TREATMENT

At the weekly fair near Artvin in eastern Turkey, sewing by machine ranks with horse-trading as a manly outdoor occupation. This tailor has brought to the fair his own sewing machine. Although it is warped and cracked, and powered by foot, it probably seems modern to the people of this small mountain village where old customs still prevail. Here the women are far from emancipated. The veil is still in vogue, the title "effendi" is still in use, and garments coming to the fair to be serviced may be of wool which is grown, carded, woven, and made up by the women of the family. As a contrast, the patch which the tailor supplies from his own stock may be of printed cotton fabric from the new textile mills of the new Turkey. By the time the patch is securely stitched on his coat, the turbaned, stripe-shirted man (left) may have finished bargaining for the horse.

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Bumper Broomcorn Crop Paves Way for Broom Boom

BROOMS—good, old-fashioned corn-straw brooms with wood handles—are again sweeping the nation.

Householders, the military services, and industry geared to war could use sixty million new brooms in 1945, since needed metals cannot yet be spared in quantity to make vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers.

Sizing up the situation, America's broomcorn farmers in 1944 greatly increased their planting and reaped their biggest crop in 20 years. If handles can be turned out to match the big broomcorn harvest, 1945 may see a broom boom to match years of the industry's heyday, in the middle 1920's.

With Straw at Top, Plant Resembles Upside-down Broom

The 1944 cutting surpassed 67,000 tons. It almost doubled the 36,000-ton crop of 1943, and was two-thirds greater than the 40,000-ton average for the last decade. To beat this latest harvest one must look back to 1924, when the year's broomcorn cut was 77,000 tons.

Broomcorn, closely resembling Indian corn in the field, belongs with the sweet sorghums in the family of Holcus fodder grasses originally native to tropical Asia and Africa. Its solid stem grows ten to fourteen feet high, developing at the top a large seed-bearing cluster or panicle of straws 18 to 36 inches in length.

As soon as the still-green straw cluster is full-grown, the tall stalks are broken not far below the head and left to hang so that the straws will stay straight. Later the heads are removed, seeds thrashed loose, the brittle brush carefully dried under shade and pressed into bales for shipment to broom manufacturers.

In recent years outproducing this tall, standard variety is a dwarf broomcorn, similarly planted and harvested but growing only four to six feet high. Its brush, 12 to 24 inches long, is suited for whisks, small brooms, and brushes.

Broomcorn-borne Corn-borer Swept Through Corn Crops

While its sirup-producing, sweet sorghum cousins grow mostly in Tennessee, broomcorn stands dry weather well and has therefore become largely a crop of non-irrigated lands of the southwest. Oklahoma led the 1944 production with more than 20,000 tons, nearly one-third of the crop. One-fourth—17,700 tons—was grown in Colorado, almost exclusively in the southeastern corner county of Baca. Only four other states were important in the harvest—New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, and Illinois.

China's long established uses for the Holcus grasses make a list which reads like modern American plans for the soybean. China sorghums furnish fodder, fuel, brooms, mats, baskets, shelter, food, and fermented drink.

More than three centuries ago, broomcorn from Asia was cultivated in south-

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graphical undertaking on record. The maps are to be found at the front, in the air, in our embassies and consulates, in business and newspaper offices, in schools. As a whole they constitute the most comprehensive atlas and gazetteer ever compiled—no mean achievement at a time like this. The material which has accumulated in past centuries and more recently by explorers and air navigators who now wing their way over regions once rarely visited by civilized men is presented with admirable clarity.

"The Society seems to have solved satisfactorily the difficult problem of presenting the features of a round earth on a flat surface and thus to get rid of those gross distortions of land masses in high latitudes for which Mercator's projection was responsible. To achieve this end a compromise is effected. Some of the maps are made in accordance with the polyconic projection, especially good for depicting a country which extends in a north-south direction, such as Chile or the Philippines. With such a projection school children are not likely to be deceived into thinking that far northern and far southern regions are as extensive as they appear on the Mercator projections.

"A war like this cannot be fought without good maps, nor can the nation follow the movements of commanders in the field without them. Textbooks cannot keep pace with swiftly changing geography of today. The Society deserves thanks for having undertaken voluntarily an important task in education (illustration, below). Its maps enable us not only to follow the war's progress but to convince us, as never before, that China, Australia, and Europe are now our next-door neighbors."

Bulletin No. 3, March 19, 1945.

B. Anthony Stewart

AN ART CLASS USES THE SOCIETY'S PICTORIAL MAPS AS MODELS

Junior high school students learn geography as well as art in copying parts of the National Geographic pictorial maps of the British Isles, the Reaches of New York City, and the Historic and Scenic Reaches of the Nation's Capital. For most classroom work the current wartime series of maps is used (see story, above).

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Geo-Graphic Brevities

WESTERN FRONT'S EIFEL WAS GAY SUMMER PLAYGROUND

THE Eifel plateau, a rough upland where United States advances have at times been measured in yards, is an easterly extension of the Belgian Ardennes region. Like the Ardennes, the Eifel provides difficult fighting terrain, but was noted as a prewar vacation spot.

The plateau lies between the cities of Aachen and Trier on the west, with the Rhine (Rhein) River cities of Koblenz and Bonn as the eastern corner posts. The eastern boundary is the Rhine; the southern, the Mosel; the western, the German frontier.

The Eifel was once an active volcano belt. The highest point, Hohe Acht, is a forest-covered mountain rising 2,500 feet. Crater lakes add to its scenic attraction. The most popular lake was Pulvermaar, which covers 87 acres. Laacher See, spreading over 800 acres, is the largest. Within a radius of five miles of Laacher See are thirty craterlike indentations, though the volcanic origin of some of them has been questioned.

Many resorts were established in the region because of its thermal springs, climate, and scenery. Deep ravines seam the region. There are broad valleys of orchards. Because of its many somewhat hard-to-reach spots, the plateau offered fitting sites for monasteries. Ruins of castles and fortresses top some of the higher elevations.

A system of modern highways, crisscrossing the Eifel, has broken centuries of isolation. Development of the region had been retarded because of the cost of bridge construction and excavation of cliffs. The first roads were built by the Romans, more than 2,000 years ago, to connect forts on the Rhine with those on the Mosel River.

Houses are strung along the roads, crowded into stringtowns because of cliffs on either side. Some of the old towns on the broad open spaces of the Eifel retain their ancient walls. Others are hidden in wind-screened hollows.

Old lava streams have been drawn on to furnish building stone. Abandoned quarries have been used as beer cellars by near-by brewers. Quantities of grapes were grown in the Ahr Valley, noted for the quality of its wines.

The outstanding event in the Eifel, in peacetime, was Germany's automobile race over the Nürburgring, an 18-mile course. Up and down hill the cars dashed, around 170 curves, before thousands of spectators lining the course.

* * * * *

CHAPULTEPEC, CONFERENCE SITE, DOMINATES MEXICAN CAPITAL

CHAPULTEPEC, the hill rising 200 feet above the southwestern edge of Mexico City, added a dramatic chapter to its colorful history as sessions of the inter-American conference were held in the castle on its crest.

Chapultepec is an Aztec name meaning grasshopper hill. It overlooks the southwestern section of the oldest big city in the Western Hemisphere. From the heart of Mexico City delegates to the conference rode out Chapultepec Avenue, crossed beautiful Chapultepec Park with its lordly forest of giant Mexican cypress trees that were old when Cortes first admired them, ascended Chapultepec itself, and entered Chapultepec Castle (illustration, next page), the conference site.

From early Aztec times, Chapultepec wore a fortress crown because it

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ern Europe. Benjamin Franklin is said to have been its first sponsor in the United States. It was an established crop in New York and Virginia as long as a century ago.

Despite domestic production, broomcorn at the turn of the 20th century was regularly to be found among America's imports, most of it coming from Italy and Austria-Hungary. To this fact is attributed a major catastrophe to American agriculture—the introduction of the European corn-borer.

The corn-borer, gaining its first foothold in the northeastern United States, is believed to have reached America's shores in 1908 or 1909 in baled European broomcorn. The enormous damage it had caused to the corn crop within a few short years caused a revolution in quarantine and fumigation regulations for imported plant material.

The Mexican counterpart of broomcorn is broom root, also a member of the grass family. A fiber obtained from the root of this plant is used in making coarse brushes. Other grasses over the world have been adapted by man as sweeping tools (illustration, below).

Bulletin No. 4, March 19, 1945.

Violet Ohlsen

INDIAN FAMILY OF ECUADOR DISPLAYS A WEEK'S PRODUCTION OF HANDMADE BROOMS

On their way to the Quito fair, these Quichuas were caught by the camera at the outskirts of the city, Ecuador's capital. The straw used in making the brooms, brushes, and mats they are carrying grows wild in the mountains—unlike United States broomcorn, which is cultivated. Quichua Indians represent one of the largest race groups in Ecuador and their language is spoken by much of the Indian and mestizo (mixed) population. They have changed little since the Spanish conquest.

COLOR PLATES FROM THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

A number of separate color pictures from the *National Geographic Magazine* may be obtained from the National Geographic Society for educational use. The pictures are available in packets of 48 sheets and 96 sheets at 30c and 50c a packet respectively. An order blank may be obtained from the National Geographic Society, School Service, 16th and M Streets, Washington 6, D. C.

dominated the surrounding area. Montezuma, last of the Aztec rulers, converted the fortress into a summer palace. Cortes, early in the 16th century, planned to refortify the hill. The Spanish viceroy Galvez and his son began in 1783 to carry out Cortes' plan, having the Spanish king's permission to build only a summer home. The king halted the project, however, when he learned of its moats, ramparts, dungeons, and other military features.

In 1842 the castle-fort was opened as a military school. In 1847 it was defended by its forty cadet students against assault by United States troops in action culminating the last big engagement of the Mexican War of 1846-48. U. S. forces under General Pillow suffered heavily before capturing the hill, and a monument honors the cadets who died in its defense.

In 1866 the Austrian Archduke Maximilian, set up by the French as Emperor of Mexico, remodeled the badly damaged castle into an elaborate Tuscan-style palace. His wife Carlotta aided him in laying out the formal gardens of the forest covering Chapultepec's slopes. A year later Maximilian was executed and Carlotta returned to Europe, but their influence remains apparent throughout the castle and park.

The sum of Chapultepec's history and of all Mexico's past may be found in the museum rooms of Chapultepec Castle, open to visitors. Part of the castle houses government offices. Technically, it is Mexico's White House, but President Camacho lives in his own private home.

From the castle's elevation, conference visitors had a striking panorama of the capital city with its broad avenues, of farmlands of the surrounding plateau countryside, and of Chapultepec Park at their feet. Within the park on Sundays they could see people picknicking, strolling, hiking, horsebacking, boating on small lakes, or listening to band concerts. Mexicans love Chapultepec.

Bulletin No. 5, March 19, 1945.

Rudolf Rudiger

CHAPULTEPEC: HERE MEXICO PLAYED HOST TO INTER-AMERICAN CONFEREES

Where Mexican and United States troops once clashed in a bloody battle, envoys of the two nations and of other American republics recently met around a conference table to iron out present and future problems. Chapultepec Castle, the Dumbarton Oaks of the Americas, crowns a 200-foot hill famous in Aztec and Mexican history. It overlooks the southwest section of Mexico City.